

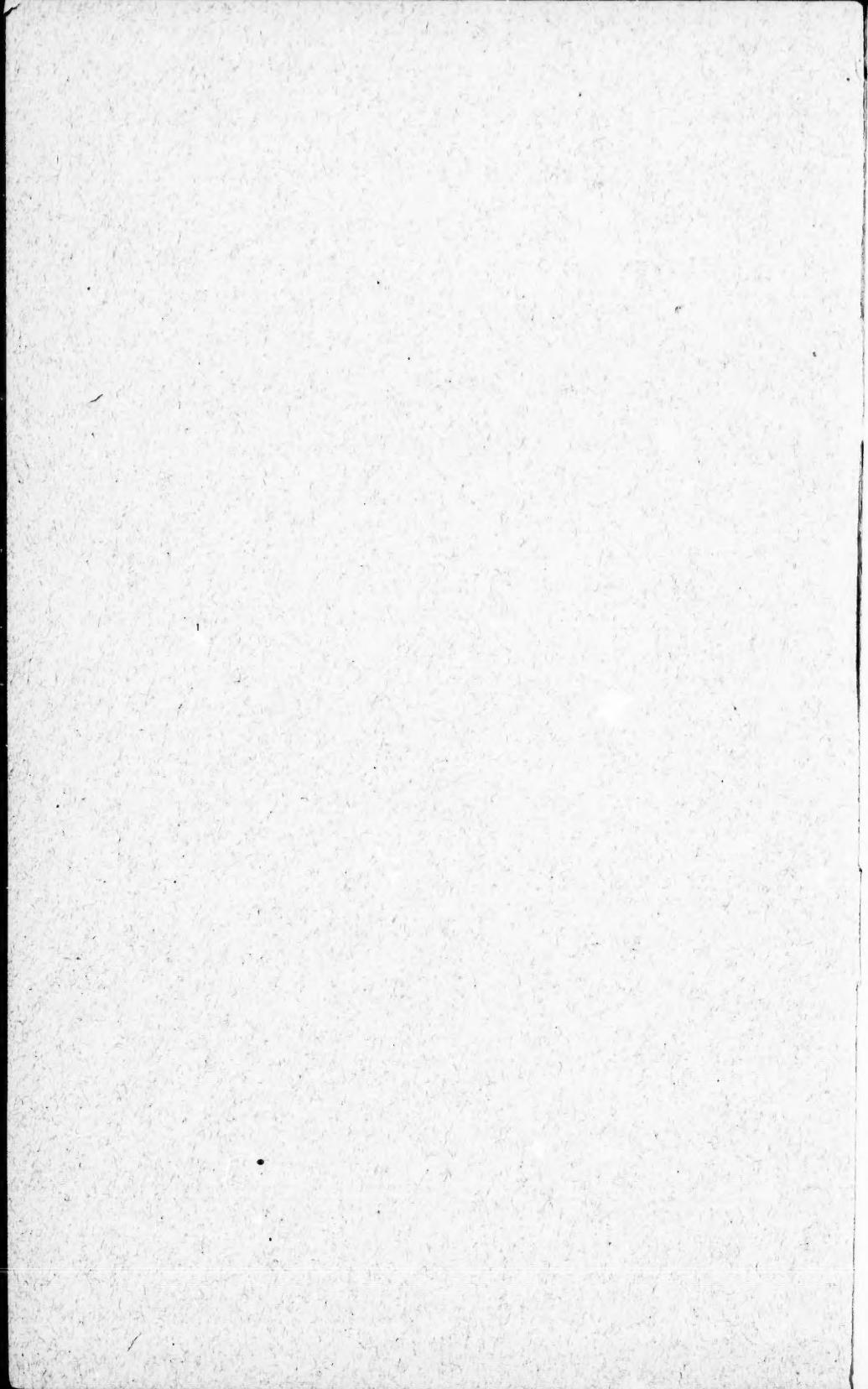
1897-
4

41

SITUATION
OF
NIAGARA POWER
IN
CANADA.

PUBLISHED BY THE
CANADIAN NIAGARA POWER LEAGUE

PRINTED AT THE RECORD OFFICE, NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.



Niagara Power Situation in Canada.

THE Canadian Niagara Power League beg to present the following facts for the consideration of the Legislature of Ontario and the public generally, feeling assured that a careful perusal will result in some action being taken that will evidence an opinion in favor of immediate development, and that such immediate development is possible notwithstanding the contract already entered into with the Canadian Niagara Power Company.

The Power of the Canadian Falls is variously estimated by authorities at from seven to ten millions horse power. The largest development on the American side of the River is, at present, 57,200 h. p. with a total capacity of 120,000 h. p. which limit is fixed by the size of the tunnel constructed to carry away the water after it has passed through the generating machinery. This power is being developed by the Niagara Falls Power Company, of which the Canadian Niagara Power Company is an adjunct, and work was commenced on Oct. 4th, 1890. The second large development of power on the American side is that of the Hydraulic Power & Manufacturing

Company, which will have when completed a canal capacity of 200,000 h.p. The Company are now furnishing and have ready for use 35,000 h.p.

It will thus be seen that the Americans have now in use about 90,000 h.p. and in sight 320,000 h.p.

On the Canadian side of the River there is no power developed properly, so called, except according to the terms of a recent agreement, which will be mentioned later.

It is shown by reports of eminent engineers that power can be developed more cheaply on the Canadian side of the River than on the American side.

There are two charters in existence which provide for development in Canada.

The Canadian Niagara Power Company procures its rights to develop power within the Park by an agreement with the Park Commissioners, approved by an Act of the Legislature of Ontario passed in 1892 (55 Vic. Chap. 8).

The Canadian Power Company was incorporated on the 23rd of June, 1887, by the Dominion Government, and the Act of incorporation was amended in the years 1891 and 1894.

The Canadian Niagara Power Company is owned and controlled by the Niagara Falls Power Company, and under their agreement with the Commissioners the price charged by them for power may be as high as the prices charged by them on the American side of the River, where the cost of development is much greater.

Although the Canadian Niagara Power Company had, according to their agreement, five years within

which to commence their work, nothing has been done. The Company were bound by their agreement to commence work on the 1st day of May, 1897, but nothing more than a mere technical commencement was attempted, and nothing has been done since that time. Prior to the 1st of May last, an application was made by the Company for an extension of time within which to complete their work, which is fixed by the agreement at November 1st, 1898. This extension was refused by the Government.

The plan adopted by the Canadian Niagara Power Company is to take the waters of the Niagara from the Rapids at the head of Cedar Island to their shaft and power house, and thence by tunnel to the River below the Falls.

The plan adopted by the Canadian Power Company is to take the waters of the Welland River near Chippawa by an open canal about nine thousand feet long, through lands owned by the Company, to their proposed power house at the edge of the bluff above the head of Cedar Island, and after a fall of fifty feet thence through the Park to the Niagara River above the head of Cedar Island.

The Canadian Power Company commenced work on the 10th July, 1897, on their canal and continued for some time, and all surveys and engineering plans are completed. The Company professes to be ready to proceed with their proposed development at once upon receiving from the Lieutenant-Governor in Council permission to discharge the waters of their canal across or under the Park lands.

Owing to the opposition of the Canadian Niagara Power Company, the permission asked for has not yet

been obtained. It is claimed by the Canadian Niagara Power Company that their contract with the Park Commissioners creates a monopoly.

By this contract, the Company are given the *exclusive right to use the waters of the Niagara within the limits of the Park for power purposes during the currency of the agreement.* This grant has appertaining to it the right to develop power from the waters specified, within the limits of the Park, but otherwise gives the Company no other rights over Park lands. The fact is, therefore, that the Commissioners *may*, if they see fit, grant to others, rights upon or over Park lands, without encroaching upon the rights already conferred upon the Power Company, to use exclusively the waters of the Niagara within the limits prescribed. This is not a strained construction of the agreement, but seems plainly the only construction that can be placed upon it. In other words, the Commissioners are free to grant to other Power Companies the right to discharge water into, through or under the Park, so long as it is not the water, the exclusive right to use which they have already leased. It was not intended by the Legislature to deed to this Company absolute dominion over the Park lands as regards power—if so the intention has not been expressed.

The only development now under construction is a comparatively small amount being generated by the Niagara Falls Park and River Railway under an agreement between the Park Commissioners and the Canadian Niagara Power Company, the amount proposed to be developed being for present local demands.

There are other extensive privileges at different points on the Niagara River below the Falls. The Town of Niagara Falls applied on the 23rd of June, '97

to the Q. V. N. F. P. Commissioners to learn on what terms a lease of one of those privileges between the Cantilever Bridge and the Whirlpool could be leased from the Government by the Town, but no conclusive action has been taken. Between these two points there is a fall of 48 feet, and a large amount of power could be developed at a low cost.

The Niagara Power League contend and urge that the Canadian Power Company should be granted the permission applied for; that the Canadian Niagara Power Company be refused any extension and compelled to proceed with their work as set forth in their agreement; and that the privilege to use the waters of the Niagara River below the Falls be granted to the town of Niagara Falls, or such parties as may wish to develop same, with the most liberal conditions possible in order to bring about more than one development of Niagara Power.



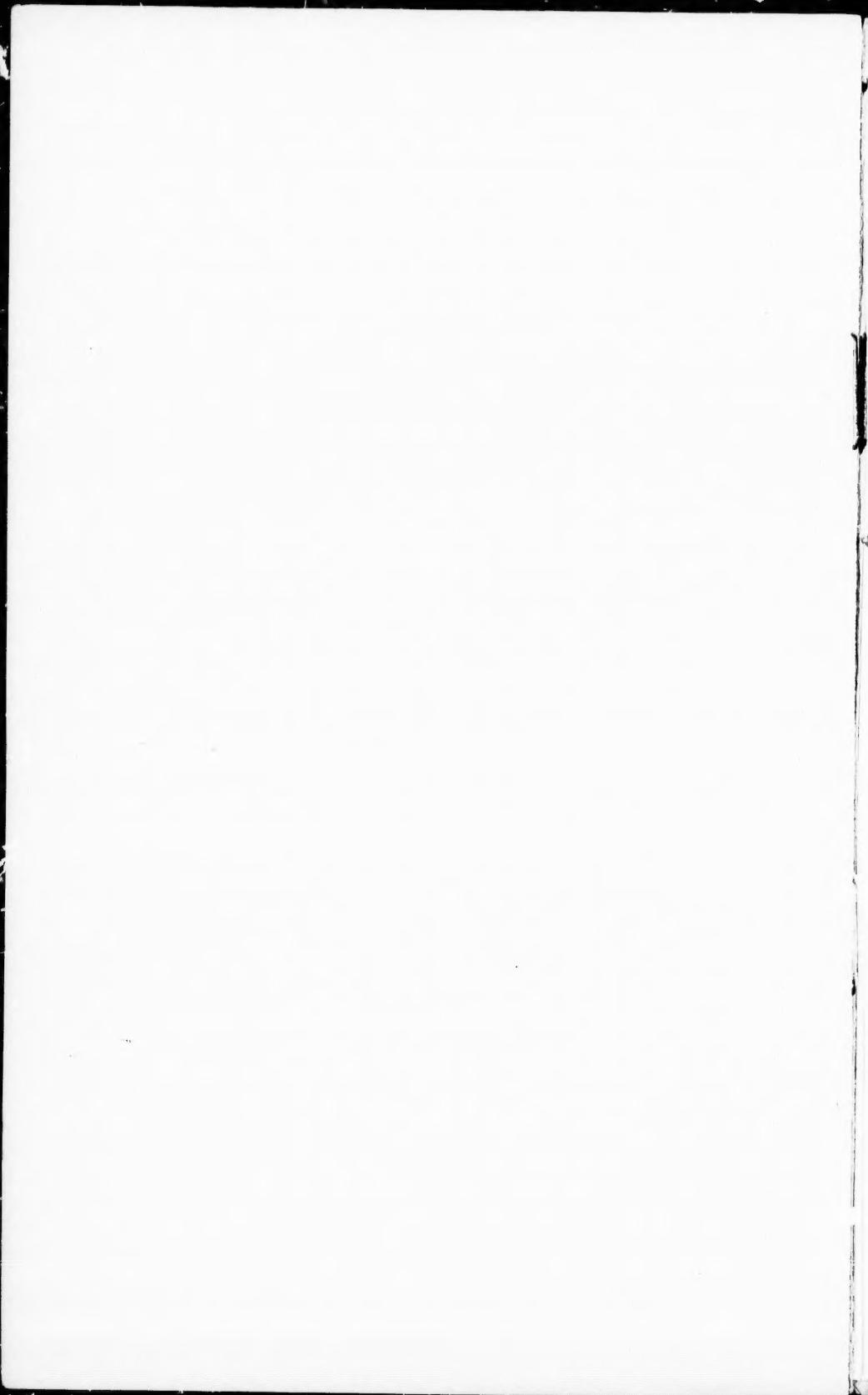
Amount of Power Used for Manufacturing and Industrial Purposes.

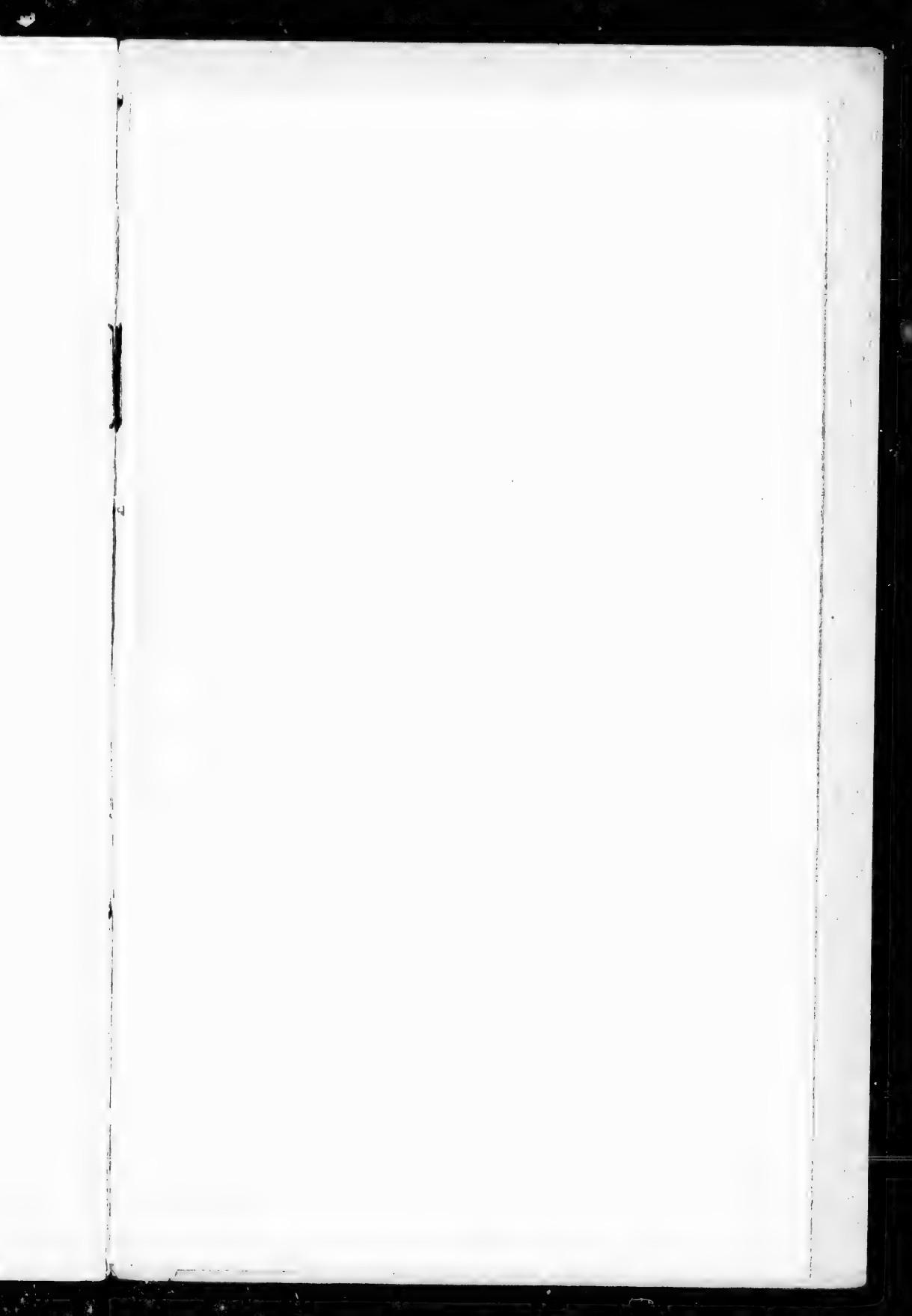
IN NEW YORK STATE.

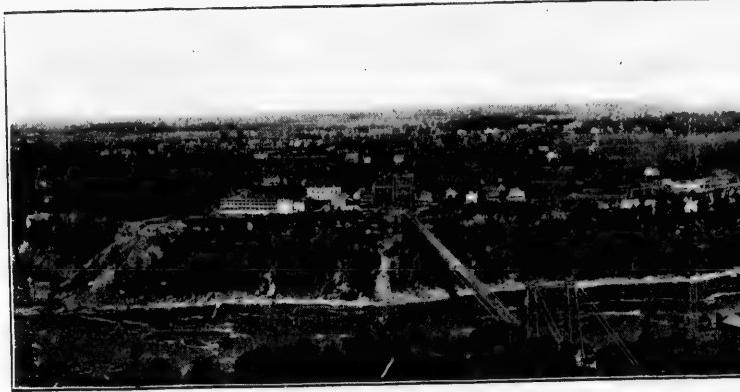
	H.P.
Niagara Falls Paper Co	7,200
Pittsburg Reduction Co. (aluminum)	7,000
The Carborundum Co. (carborundum)	3,000
N. F. Electric Light & Power Co. (local lighting)	500
Walter Ferguson (chlorate of potash)	500
Niagara Electro-Chemical Co. (peroxide of sodium)	800
B. & N. F. Electric Railway (local railway)	500
N. F. & S. B. Railway Co. (local railway)	250
Acetylene Light, Heat and Power Co.	6,000
Matheson Alkali Works (soda ash. Increasing)	2,000
Buffalo Street Railway Co.	1,000
Buffalo Transmission Line	9,000
Albright & Wilson, Limited, (largely increasing)	400
Niagara Falls Ice Co	100
Dobbie & Stewart (iron work)	—
Power City Lumber Co	—
Chemical Works, Tracy Becker, Pres.	1,000
Lewiston and Youngstown	300
George Electric Railway	300
Kelly McBean	25
Tremen's Manufacturing Co.	25
Carter-Crume Manufacturing Co.	50
Cliff Paper Co.	3,500
Cataract-Petibone Co. (paper)	1,000
Niagara Falls Brewing Co.	150
Barber Asphalt Co.	100
Oneida Community, (saddlery hardware). Cataract Milling Co. (flour). Schoelkopf & Mathews (flour)	5,000
And several others using smaller quantities of power.	

Amount of Power Used for Manufacturing and Industrial Purposes.

IN ONTARIO.











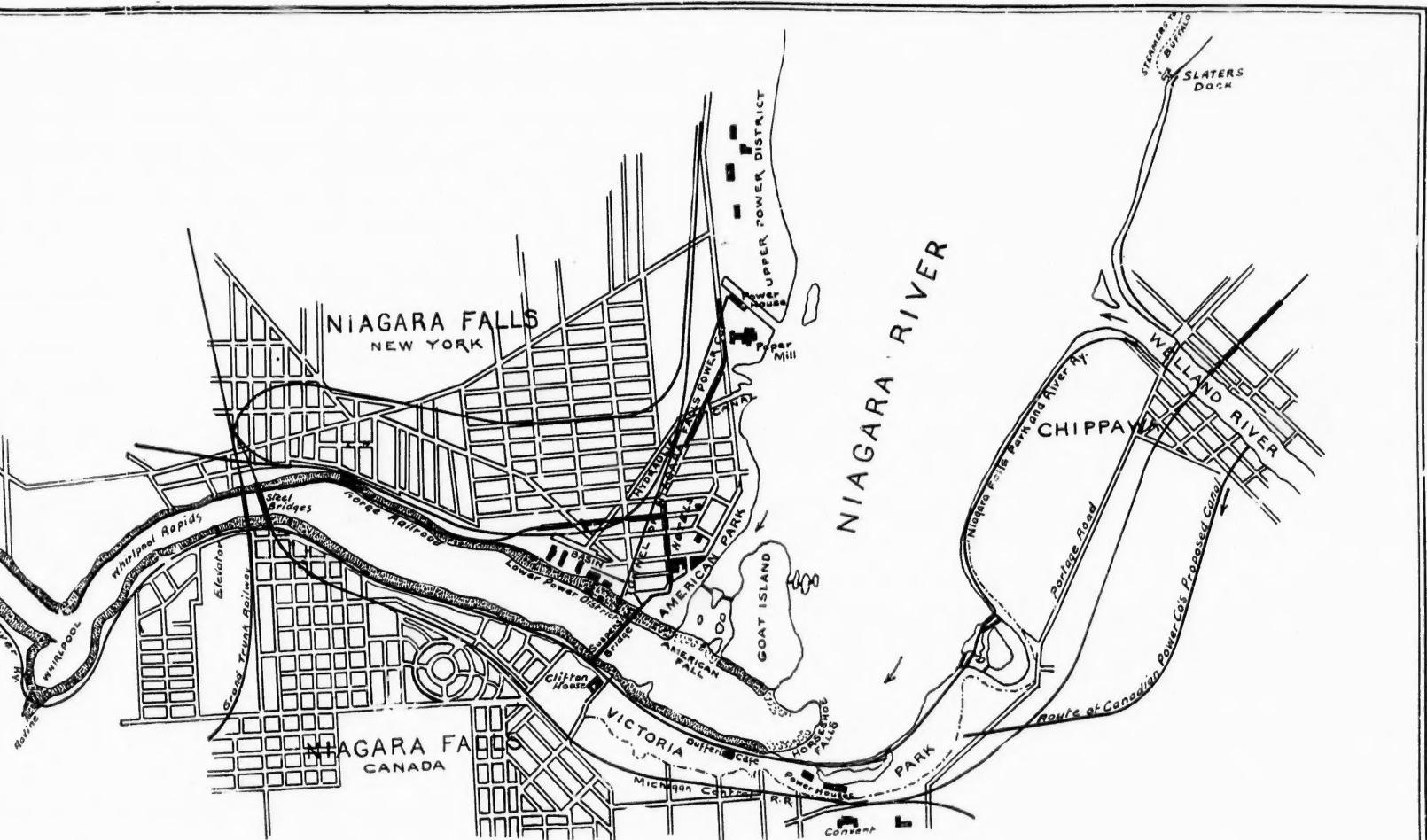
THE NIAGARA FRONTIER
FROM
QUEENSTON TO CHIPPWA

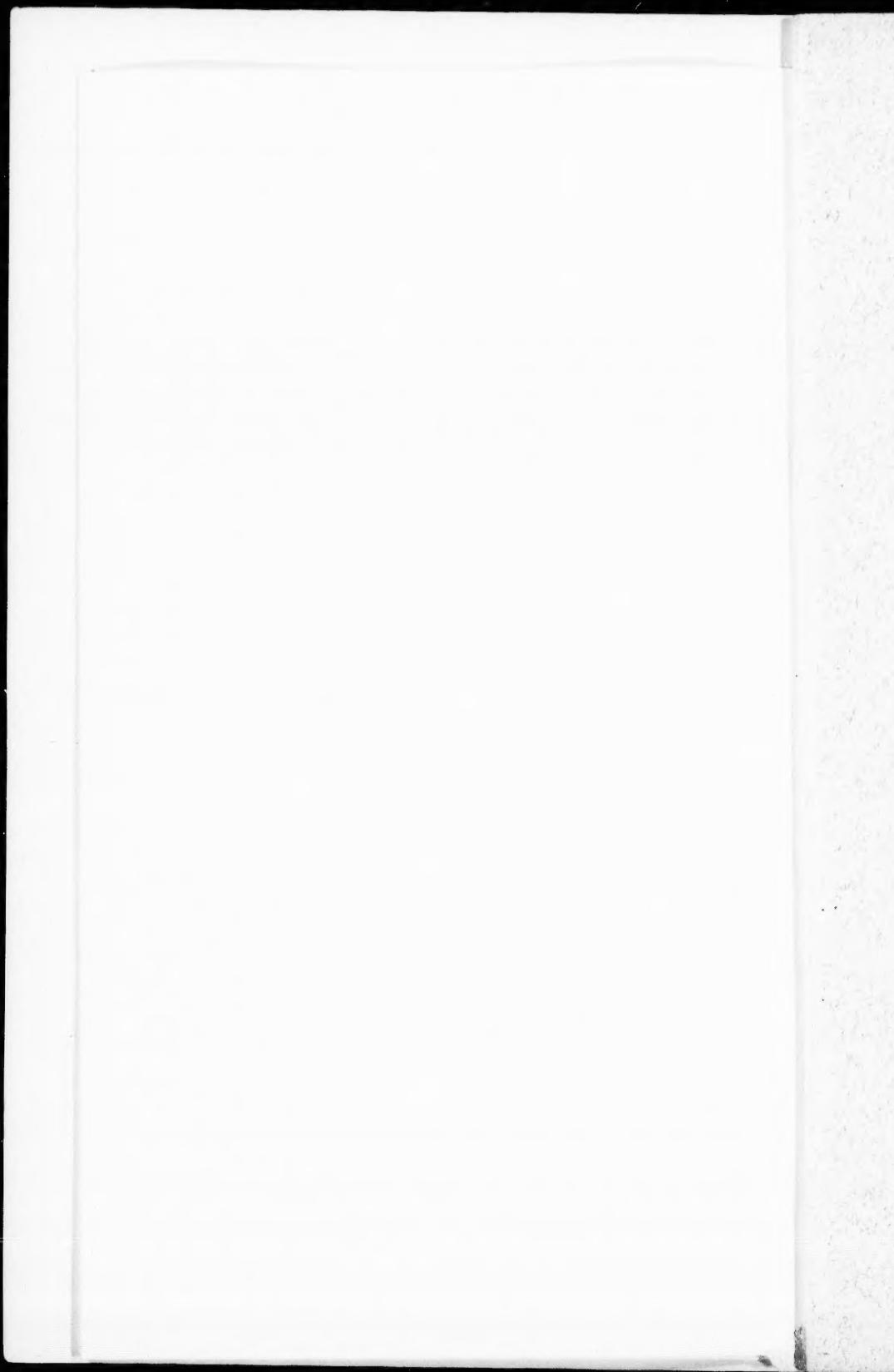
SCALE OF MILES

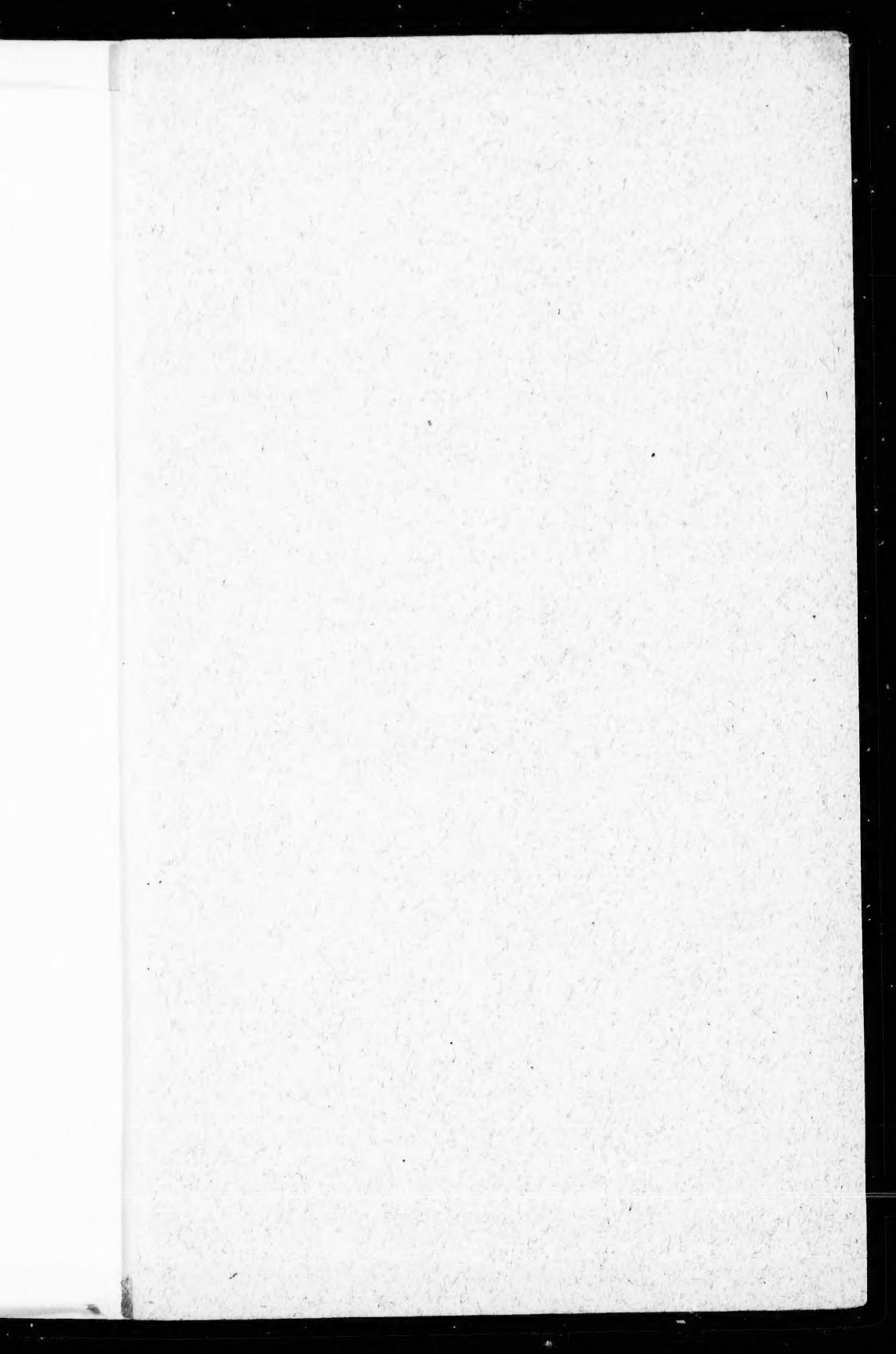
1 1/2 3 1/2

NIAGARA FALLS ONT

-1897-







OFFICERS OF THE
CANADIAN NIAGARA POWER LEAGUE.

PRESIDENT.

JAMES F. MACKLEM.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ROBERT P. SLATER,	Niagara Falls.
C. C. COLE,	"
F. E. DALTON,	Niagara Falls South.
H. G. A. COOK,	"
J. HARRISON PEW,	Stamford.
E. MORDEN,	"
JAMES D. HAZLETT,	Chippawa.
A. HERBOLD,	"
ALEX. GRIFFITH,	Welland.
S. J. SIDEY,	"

SECRETARY.

Fred. W. HILL, Niagara Falls, Ont.